

## REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

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Dated at 239 West 39th St., New York City

August 22nd, 1921.

Register of Copyrights,  
Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

AUG 29 1921

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,  
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright pro-  
tection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and  
60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, ~~if possible~~ both of the deposited copies of the  
2 copies of motion picture films entitled Woolen Textiles

What A Salesperson Should Know About Woolen Fabrics (1 reel pack)  
deposited in the Copyright Office on ..... and registered  
under Class ....., XXc., No. ©CLM 2040.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send the said copy or copies to me at the following address:.....

to Economist Film Service  
at 239 West 39th Street, New York City

Signed W. R. Thompson  
(Claimant of Copyright)

July, 1920—500

2 Copies Returned

SEP 30 1921

Bk. D By Express

☆ O. E. - F. G. P.

SEP 30 1921

# ✓ What A Salesperson Should Know About Woolen Fabrics ✓

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## ✓ SYNOPSIS OF "WOOLEN TEXTILES" ✓

Whether its home be in Montana, South America or Australia, the sheep is a most important factor in clothing the world. This is suggested by the opening scenes of the film "Woolen Fabrics, in which we see hundreds of these fleecy, white animals, grazing contentedly on the tender grass of expensive meadow ranches.

Closely akin to the sheep are the Alpaca and Angora goat also furnishing fibers quite similar to wool, as shown in the film.

Wools differ greatly in quality. Why it is natural that they should be of different quality, is graphically depicted as are also the different grades of "shoddy," combined with virgin wool for woolen garment manufacture.

Fabrics of wool are known to the salesperson as Woolens or Worsteds but often the exact difference between the two is not understood. The scenes of the film, representing the process of making fabrics of wool, clearly explain this fundamental difference in its connection with the preparation of the yarns for spinning and weaving.

Beside knowing the difference between wools and worsteds, the fabric salesclerk should also be familiar with "union" goods or wool and cotton mixtures. How to recognize this type of so-called woolen fabric and test it for its real value is featured in several of the closing pictures.

The countless bolts of fabrics of wool, piled on shelves and counters, take on an entirely different aspect when viewed through the eyes of the informed mind. They become intensely interesting, when one follows their evolution from the peaceful ranch through the noisy factory to the busy counter.



## WOOL FILM QUERIES

1. What is commonly referred to as wool goods may be either woolens or worsteds. Explain the difference. Which are the woolens in your dress goods department? The worsteds? Which would you recommend for best service in a suit? Why?
2. Which of the four textile fibers (wool, silk, cotton, linen) must be spun? Why? What is "spun" silk?
3. Give two examples of a plain weave wool fabric and a twill weave? What is the advantage of the twill or diagonal weave?
4. What is "shoddy"? What is meant by "virgin wool"? What have you to say regarding the use of shoddy? Is its use legitimate? In what garments is it likely to be used?
5. Why does wool goods shrink? Which shrinks, the more, woolens or worsteds? Why? How is its shrinkage provided for in the process of preparation?
6. What is "union" goods? How do you detect it? What are its disadvantages?
7. How are wool plaids made? Velvets? What is the difference between velvet and velveteen? Between velvet and plush?
8. What advice do you give customers regarding the laundering of woolen garments?
9. Why are worsted yarns particularly suitable for knitted garments?
10. Silk and worsted yarns are often combined for infants underwear. How would you convince the customer of the value of the combination of fibers for this purpose?

## ANSWERS TO WOOL FILM QUERIES

1. The difference between woolens and worsteds goes back to the original source -- the sheep from which the wool was sheared. The longer and straighter the fiber of wool, the purer white its color and the higher its luster, the more suitable for the best quality goods are the yarns made from it. They are strong and fine and make a fabric of good appearance. These are the worsted yarns.

Wools with shorter, more curly and less lustrous fibers make the woolen yarns. The two fibers are separated in the process of carding and combing -- a process very similar to that of "hackling" in the preparation of linen where the line and tow are separated.

Worsted yarns are suitable for smooth finish and artistically woven fabrics where the weave design is conspicuous and also for knitted fabrics where both good appearance and long wearing service are desirable. The serges (for both men's and women's suitings) tricotine, poiret twill, garbardine and similar fabrics are usually woven from worsted yarns.

Woolen yarns instead of being composed of long straight parallel fibers, as are the worsteds, are made up of short fibers, lying "criss-cross." They mat and intermix readily when subjected to heat and moisture.

Woolen yarns are therefore desirable for goods which are to have a thick body and a nappy surface, as flannels, broad cloths, velours, duvetyn and similar fabrics. Felts are made of woolen yarns or short soft furs. Worsteds keep their shape and appearance well but have a tendency to become "shiny" with use.

2. Any fiber composed of several shorter fibers must be spun. Silk being a continuous fiber need not be spun. However, there is a silk fiber known as "spun silk" which is made of the "by product" of the silk industry -- the discarded short broken ends and also from the silk of pierced cocoons. It is used for making velvets and inferior silk fabrics.
3. Basket weaves are a good example of plain weave wool goods. Serges and tricotine are noticeably twill or diagonal weave. The twill weave makes a firm texture and also gives a pleasing woven design. Plaids may be plain or twill.
4. "Shoddy" is remanufactured wool. Owing to the scarcity of "virgin" or new wool, the idea of making wool over and using it the second time was conceived and put into use. A garment made of "shoddy" or even of shoddy mixed with new wool, is of course not so desirable as one made of entirely new wool. The presence of "shoddy" in a garment should therefore, be recognized and the customer so informed. It is most likely to be found in suits from ready-to-wear houses of other than the highest class.



## WOOL NO. 2

5. The wool fiber under microscope appears like a series of separate cells, the outer portion of each showing a saw-like edge. When these rough edges interlock, as they do when wool goods are exposed to moisture, the fibers contract causing shrinkage. Woolens, because of criss-cross arrangement of short fibers composing the yarn, shrink more than worsteds do. For this reason, when being properly made up, woolen goods are "fulled" or shrunk to the fullest extent after weaving. This is done by subjecting them to extremes of hot and cold soap suds with friction and steaming them under pressure. All goods made from wool should however be carefully shrank before put on sale and made up into garments, whether woolen or worsted.
6. "Union" goods are goods composed of a combination of two different fibers, as cotton and wool or silk and wool. The disadvantage of the mixture of cotton and wool is that in dyeing or cleansing the two fibers react differently. In the case of a cotton and wool suit there is less warmth than in an all wool suit -- another disadvantage of the union. There is however an advantage too, as in the case of Merino underwear, which may be a combination of anywhere from 50% to 90% cotton with wool. The presence of the cotton softens the garment making it less irritating and heating which is desirable.

Union goods may be detected by the "feel" or by pulling threads and examining them. Wool yarns are "kinky" and wiry, pull apart easily and burn like hair. Cotton yarns break with a snap and burn like paper with no odor (Yarns in this case is the trade term for threads)

A sample of union wool and cotton goods dropped into strong caustic potash or lye reveals the union. The solution immediately "eats" the wool which is animal fiber but not the vegetable fiber cotton.

7. Plaids are woven from vari-colored yarns which are dyed first and then arranged in the weaving to give the desired effect. Velvets have an extra filling thread which shows on the surface as loops. The loops when cut make the pile. Plush differs from velvet in the depth of the pile. Velveteens are cotton velvets.
8. Wool garments should be laundered much as one washes one's hair. They are sensitive animal fiber and should be treated as such. The water should be neither too hot nor too cold. The soap should be pure and in solution rather than rubbed on. A little soap in the rinsing water, which should be luke warm, leaves the garment softer than if rinsed in clear water. It restores the natural oil of wool.

Wool garments should never be rubbed on a board as that breaks and weakens the fibers, but just worked up and down through the suds allowing it to wash out the soil. They should never be ironed with a hot iron. If the garments have a combination of colors, as children's striped hose or gloves, they should not be rolled up but dried lying flat so that the colors may not run. Natural heat and a current of fresh warm air are best for drying wool garments. This leaves them odorless, smooth and soft.

WOOL NO.3

9. Knitted garments must be made of especially strong threads or yarns. If they are not, when a stitch breaks the garment ravel. Worsted yarns are not only stronger than woolen yarns, but more finished in appearance making a better looking garment.
10. Silk and worsted yarn make a desirable "union" since they are both animal fibers -- warm, soft and elastic. Not only so but they take colors in the same way and are properly dyed and cleansed in much the same manner.

When combined for infant's underwear the silk lessens the irritation of the wool and gives the little garment a comfortable feel and elegant appearance.



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